

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	Poland	REPORT NO.	25X1A
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1. The Polish press may be divided into four categories: the Party press, the trade union press, the so-called "independent" press and the Catholic press.
2. Examples of the Party press are the People's Tribune (Trybuna Ludu), the P.Z.P.R. official paper; Freedom's Tribune (Trybuna Wolnosci); Peasant's Way (Chlopska Droga); Green Banner (Zielony Sztandar), the Z.S.L. party organ; and Democratic Weekly (Tygodnik Demokratyczny), the S.D. official newspaper. The trade union press includes the Voice of the Workers (Glos Pracy), Trade Union Review (Przeglad Zwiaskowy), Sporting Review (Przeglad Sportowy), Polish Press (Prasa Polska), Correspondent (Korrespondent), At the Construction (Na Budowie) and Public Health Service (Sluzba Zdrowia). The "independent" press consists of the dailies Evening Express (Ekspress Wieczorny) and Warsaw Life (Zycie Warszawy), and the Catholic press of Today and Tomorrow (Dzis i Jutro) and Universal Weekly (Tygodnik Bowszechny).
3. The control of the press by the Communist Party is maintained by a number of methods, primary among which is the mandatory clearance of the contents of the paper prior to publication by a special press control section of the central committee of the Party. In addition, the Party controls all press agencies, such as Polish Press Agency (Polska Agencja Prasowa), Workers' Agency (Agencja Robotnicza), Press and Information Agency (Agencja Prasowo Informacyjna) and the Central Photo Agency (Centralna Agencja Fotograficzna). The Communist Party also controls the publishing cooperatives; the Workers' Publishing Cooperative Prasa (Robotnicza Spoldzielnia Wydawnicza Prasa), the People's Publishing Cooperative (Ludowa Spoldzielnia Wydawnicza) and the Publishing Section of the Central Trade Union Council (Centralna Rada Zwiaskow Zawodowych). The Party also exerts control over the paper-bound book publishing enterprise Ruch (Panstwowe Przedsiębiorstwo Kolportazowe Ruch). Finally, the effort is being made, through the Association of Polish Journalists (Stowarzyszenie Dziennikarzy Polskich), to indoctrinate journalists themselves in the Communist Party line.
4. The function of the "independent" press, which is as rigidly Communist as the Party press itself, is to reach anti-Communist elements in the population. The Evening

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Express, for example, which was a well-known independent daily before the war, has the special mission of spreading Communist doctrine among the townspeople. To achieve this mission, the Evening Express publishes, in addition to its regular Warwaw edition, an edition for the Warsaw suburbs, special editions for other major Polish cities and a general, national edition.

5. Editors and chiefs of the section of the newspapers are paid from 3,000 to 3,500 zloty per month. Journalists receive about 2,000 zloty per month, while reporters are paid about 1,500 zloty. Because the pay is low and working conditions are rather bad, there is an unpleasant atmosphere and considerable envy and petty plotting.
6. The Association of Polish Journalists has its headquarters on ul. Foksal, in the Journalists' House (Dom Dziennikarza), run by Juliana Bruna, in Warsaw. The chairman of this organization is Henryk Korytinski, editor-in-chief of Warsaw Life (Zycie Warszawy). One cannot gain admittance to the organization merely through being a journalist; special references are necessary in order to obtain membership.
7. The Polish military press is controlled by the Ministry of National Defense and has its own publishing enterprise, Press, located on ul. Krolewska 3/5. It consists of the press agency Military Press (Prasa Wojowska); the press agency Collaboration (Wspolpraca) for Polish-Soviet collaboration; and the Military Photo Agency (W.A.F. - Wojowska Agencja Fotograficzna.)

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